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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders or regular delivery of the daily apar. will be received at the following branch offices in Now.York City:

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New York Daily Tribune SOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 3.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Lord Salisbury stated his plans concerning Afghanistan to the Russian Ambassador. Newfoundland put prohibitiory duties on Canadian imports. —— The Indians of Lebrador were reported to be starving. —— A search was begun for the missing steamship Gallia. —— A number of bandits were captured in Cuba. The Conservatives gained one vote in the House of

DOMESTIC .- A missing lieutenant and six soldiers thought to be killed by Indians. = I wo men hurt by riotous strikers in Cleveland. Strikers in Chicago prevent the running of street cars. === General Grant had a good day. === Sharp decline in the pork market. === Mr. Kellar given his place in the First Auditor's office.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mrs. Dudiey sent to the Middletown Asylum. — Mr. Strauahan not re-appointed as a Bridge trustee. — Annual excursion of the newsboys. ==== A woman in Hoboken committed suicide. = Examining the new hotpital on North Brother Island. = Meeting of the National Association of Music Teachers continued. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82 32 cents. Stocks moderatively active and generally weak, closing at about the lowest figures.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations in

dicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75°; lowest, 61°; average, 6818°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe tor \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact official title of the Post Office at which they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

Chili is in a negative mood. President Santa Maria has told the South American Trade Commissioners that his country did not want a general treaty of amity, commerce or navigation with the United States; nor a reciprocity treaty; nor special trade privileges; nor any inducement to increase the guano trade; and above all, no invitation to a peace congress. It is a safe inference, we think, that Santa Maria wants to be let severely alone, by this Nation anyway.

Appreciation of the sacred rights of property is not a strong point in the morals of the average street-boy. It is not surprising, therefore, that some of the 1,500 sent on an excursion up the Hudson, through the generosity of Mr. John H. Starin, should have no scruples in regard to burning a summer pavilion. The majority of the newsboys and bootblacks have a hard life and few pleasures in the city, and Mr. Starin for nine years has proved himself a good friend to this comparatively friendless

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the Cunard Steamship Company and the French line shall be allowed to land passengers at their old piers. This practically ends the Barge Office as an especial and peculiar institution; for if these two companies are excused from using it, the others may be if they choose. Jadging from the amount of complaint caused by overcrowding at the Barge Office, this new order will be popular with that part of the public which travels abroad for health or pleasure and comes home again.

News from the Southwest in regard to the Indians is far from reassuring. There is wellgrounded fear that Lieutenant Hanna and six privates, sent in charge of some captured Apaches from Aputo to the San Bernardino ranch, have been killed. At least they have not been heard from since they started, now a week ago. In Colorado there is grave apprehension of an outbreak among the Utes. Doubtless the Government has taken, more energetic measures to suppress these troubles than the public realizes; but the work advances with so laggard a step that the inhabitants of the Southwest are greatly irritated.

Considering the amount of Democratic fuss which has been raised over repairing war vessels, a Democratic Administration is making a good deal of preparation to keep right on with such repairs. A list of vessels ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be overhauled has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. Another must be added, The Omaha, which left the Yard only a few days ago reported, on Democratic authority, to be all right, has now been ordered back. Some machinery is to be taken out of her like that which Mr. Roach was censured for not putting in the Daphin. There is no particular consistency about these proceedings, but they promise to provide work in the Brooklyn Yard for many honest Democratic voters until after November.

Not only is the peace of Chicago disturbed by the violence of strikers, but there is trouble

the Chisholm rolling mills stopped work on Wednesday after notice of a reduction of wages, and yesterday they undertook to force the employes who had remained at the mills to join them. One man has been seri-ously injured and others slightly. Their success in extending the strike seems to have made the strikers more determined and persevering in their demands. They now declare that they will not only not accept a reduction, but must have an increase in wages. Altogether the labor question west of Pittsburg is far from approaching a settlement. Indeed it seems to have been complicated by the end of the recent strike in the smoky city.

The French Socialists are out with a platform. They want the Presidency and the Senate of the Republic abolished, and all power to be centred in the Assembly, which would dismiss Ministers of State at will. The easy path which this plan opens to a dictatorship, and the worst kind of tyranny as exemplified by the French Revolution, they do not, or pretend not to, see. But this demand is not a circumstance to the reform they want in other directions. All children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, are to be equal before the law and are to be educated and fed at public expense; disabled workmen are to be supported by the Government. This is a beautiful scheme for taking all responsibility of providing for offspring or old age from manhood, and leaving every fellow to have a royally good time while his ability to enjoy himself lasts.

Secretary Manning has been obliged to check the zeal of his subordinates, Higgins and Chenoweth. These worthy disciples of Reform having used the "offensive partisanship" plan successfully to turn Republicans out of office thought it could be worked just as effectively to keep them from getting in. So Mr. Kellar of Ohio, who was found to be a Republican after he was summoned to Washington, was informed by Higgins and Chenoweth that he could not be appointed; and that if he was appointed he would be turned out the next day. His was a case of "ante-offensive partisanship." But it would not do. Higgins and Chenoweth had run squarely against the law as they speedily found out, and Mr. Manning now proclaims that Kellar shall have the place. Chenoweth also modifies the threat of dismissal. Admirers of the Administration will of course see in this performance only shining virtue on the part of Manning. Everybody else, however, will understand that it is only an effort to repair a serious political blunder.

HANDS OFF THE SCHOOLS! President Walker deserves the thanks of the community for speaking plainly about Mayor Grace's raid on the schools. If there be one department of the city government which should be absolutely secure against political dictation it is the Board of Education. If there be one department where tenure of office should be respected and promotions rigidly based upon it and upon character and experience, it is the public school system. President Walker is not only a Democrat, but a member of the same organization of which the Mayor is a leader But he has the courage, manliness and patriotism to say that politicians, whether Mayors or Governors or Presidents, must keep their hands off the schools. Now let us see what the Board of Education

has done notwithstanding President Walker's plain talk. It has carried over the heads of the oldest and most efficient teachers in the public schools the promotion of Mr. Hardy, the Mayor's candidate, to be principal of the new school in the Nineteenth Ward. The president said that he could name twenty vice-principals entitled by tenure of office and merit to a principalship before Mr. Hardy. The majority of the Board in response to solicitations and menaces from the City Hall have voted against Mr. Coleman, who had been thirteen years in service, and have given the appointment to the five years' candidate. The preference is given to the younger and less experienced man olitical and official influence strongly in his behalf. The three ward trustees who nominated him have openly declared that they did so by the urgent request of the Mayor, and two of them subsequently received appointments from the City Hall, one as Commissioner of Charities and the other as Dock Commissioner. The third trustee is a brother-in-law of Mr. Crimmins, a Park Commissioner. Three of the commissioners who reported from the Committee on Teachers in favor of Mr. Hardy's appointment will go out of office at the close of the year, unless they are reappointed. This fact may serve to explain their action. But from beginning to end it has been an open secret that Mayor Grace was determined to

have this young man appointed. We warn the Mayer that he has entered upon a perilous path. Everybody knows how active he has been as a politician since he returned to office. He has paid frequent visits to Washington; he has strengthened his influence in the city by a series of personal appointments; and every department of municipal government has felt the pressure of his official power exerted for personal and partisan ends. But our ambitious and restless Mayor would better be cautious. The people will not tolerate the prostitution of the public school system to political ends. Let him milk all the other cows in the municipal stable, if he cannot keep his hands employed in his own office. But hands off the public schools!

THE CHICAGO STREET CAR STRIKE. The strike of the Chicago West Side Division railroad employes began, as such strikes usually do, in a demand for more pay or less work. The differences between the strikers and the company seemed in a fair way to settlement. when the discharge by the latter of some men who had represented the strikers resulted in a renewal of the trouble and all the men went out Public opinion generally seems to have been either favorable to the strikers or passive. though necessarily a great deal of inconvenience was caused by the stoppage of the cars. The strikers themselves do not appear to have resorted to violence to prevent the cars from being run, but a large number of outsiders quickly thrust themselves forward, and these people are alleged to have thrown the cars off the tracks, assaulted drivers and conductors and deputy sheriffs, and done their best to convert the strike into a riot. Thus the situation has gone from bad to worse, while the hesitation of the Mayor in dealing with it has of course encouraged the lawlessly disposed.

It is said that the police sympathize with the strikers. Certainly they have done little to protect the car company. The Mayor alleges that he has not police enough in the city to protect the many miles of track. Meanwhile the disorderly and seditious element which is always abnormally strong in Chicago appears to be taking advantage of the opportunity to make the trouble more serious. With such dangerous and inflammable material at hand it is clear that a feeble and vacillating local government may involve the city in grave difficulties. Already the municipality has failed in the performance of its duty, and its head is said

afford protection to the property-owners whose interests are assailed. So far as it goes therefore the existing situation is anarchical. The mob are in control of the car-tracks and have stopped the car-service altogether, and that by open violence. If the people of Chicago think such precedents can be safely set they will be disagreeably enlightened before long. If it is once recognized that the claims of any class or set of men can be enforced by lawlessness, the lesson will quickly be applied in other directions, and the end of such work cannot be foreseen.

Nor are there wanting special experiences to point the moral of the situation. In 1871 a timid municipal administration invited disastrous riots by permitting the laws to be broken with impunity, and the same results are as liable to occur now as then. If the Mayor has not force enough to put down mob violence it is his plain duty to call on the Governor of the State for help. The car companies may be in the wrong as to the quarrel with the men, but that cannot justify violent interference with their business. No community can afford to tolerate such a recourse. The rights of the citizens are as sacred in the case of the corporation as in that of its employes. It has an indefensible claim upon the city for protection, and the courts will assuredly grant it heavy compensation if that protection is not afforded. But the most serious consideration consists in the danger of allowing it to be thought anywhere that disputes between employers and employed can be determined in this way, and there is no city in the Union where the consequences of the acceptance of that doctrine are likely to be more calamitous than in Chicago.

SINECURES FOR REFORMERS.

A correct estimate of the office to which President Cleveland has appointed Mr. Silas W. Burt appears in The Sun, which argues: "The difficulty with the Naval Office is that there ought not to be any such office at all. It is superfluous, useless, rendering no real service to the public, and only existing to the end of paying \$5,000 to some lucky fellow. If Mr. Cleveland had taken the right course about it, "instead of appointing to it a personal friend on the ground that he is a professor of Civil Service examinations, he would have made a public proclamation of his own hostility to sinecures, and would have declined to natae any occupant for such a useless place."

This is rather a strong statement of what is nevertheless a perfectly well-known fact. The Naval Office is of no practical importance. It has no power to control the conduct of the public business, or to reform any abuses which may exist in the customs service. No one knows that fact better than the gentleman who has just been appointed, for he once filled the office, and found himself entirely unable to accomplish anything by holding it. The conduct of the public business here depends upon the Collector, as Mr. Burt found when he was in the Naval Office before, and will find when no arrives at a better acquaintance with Mr. Thompson's man, Collector Hedden. That seems to be the precise reason in the mind of President Cleveland for the appointment of the professor of Civil Service examinations to the iseless Naval Office, instead of the all-important Collectorship. He wanted people to think that he was much in love with Civil Service Reform. Therefore he must appoint Mr. Burt to some place. But he also wanted the office, with its vast control of patronage, to be at the disposal Its stock of useless silver, which can under no of his friend Thompson. Therefore be appointed Mr. Hedden to be Collector.

All this is entirely in accord with Damocratic practices, and it must be added, with the frank profession of the most sincere Democrats. They do not pretend that what is called Civil Service theory upon which President Cleveland now acts. The only thing to be said about the matter is that his course would be infinitely more respectable if he would frankly avow the purpose which most of the members of his party proclaim without hesitation. The public had no right to expect that he would be a reformer, to the extent of neglecting any opportunity to fortify and strengthen his party, to reward his friends, or to punish his enemies. His course as Governor gave no excuse for any such expectation. But it had a right to ask that he would not discredit the Presidency by hypocritical pretences.

REWARDS FOR TRAITORS.

The appointment of Jonas, formerly Senator of the United States from Louisiana, to be Collector of New-Orleans, is neither surprising nor altogether creditable. Much after the fashion of old Democratic days, the offices are used to pension off partisans who have been discarded by the people. Jonas never was of much service to his party or to his country, but from the point of view usually taken by this Administration he deserves reward, for he served in the Confederate Army during the war, and also took an active part in the unlawful revolution by which government of the people was destroyed in Louisiana.

It is interesting to notice the record of a large number of the men appointed to office, day after day. Thus on the first of July nine appointments were announced, and of the persons named Jonas, Cabell, Pearre, Liddell, and probably Wilson served in the Confederate Army, Cabell having been a graduate of West Point and a captain in the Army when the war broke out, so that he was not only a traitor to his country but an oath-breaker besides. Of the rest, Mr. Shields was appointed District-Attorney for Northern Ohio at the instance of Senator Payne, and Denby is a son of Colonel Denby, of Indiana, the new Minister to China, and is sent out as a secretary to keep his father company. This seems to be a fair division; a liftle nepotism, considerable partisan politics, and for the rest, rewarding traitors.

MES. DUDLEY'S IMITATORS.

Jeremiah O'Donovan and Patrick Joyce drew long sigh of relief yesterday when Mrs. Dudley was committed to the State Asylum for the Insane at Middletown. They are safe from any pistol practice at her hands for a long time. But is not Mrs. Dudley likely to have imitators? Insanity of the sort with which she was afflicted is apt to be infectious, and the tender consideration with which she was treated by the prosecuting authorities and the court may encourage hot-brained men and women to follow her example. There are a great many people with a crazy thirst for notoriety and a complete absence of self-control, who would eagerly accept all the inconveniences which Mrs. Dudley endured, to get themselves talked about on both sides of the ocean as she has been.

O'Donovan and Joyce must recognize with

in Cleveland also. Several thousand men in | to have protested that he had not the power to | vinced that the news of their untimely taking | case it was in the ice-box. The world has long unholy gratification. It is all wrong, of course. No amount of bluster or threatening or appeals for the murder of women and children can justify the assassination of the men who are trying to incite massacre. But the people of New-York, or a great many of them, are still unregenerate enough to rejoice over the untimely end of any one who advocates the blowing up of ocean steamships or of Houses of Parliament. Those who want to use all the resources of civilization against others cannot complain if all those resources are used against them.

Mr. O'Donovan, in his condition of anxiety,

alarm and distress, sought distraction on a race-course the other day. We feel it our duty to warn him against such indiscretions. Racing is peculiarly an English sport and the Saxon element is always out in force when the thoroughbreds meet. How imprudent it was for the chief of the dynamiters to expose himself among so many Englishmen! It is a wellknown fact that gangs of bloodthirsty bravos in the pay of the diabolical British Ministry are watching the streets of New-York and Brooklyn by day and by night, seeking their opportunity to waylay O'Donovan and Joyce and subject them to a special, private and personal dynamite explosion. The big knife with which Richard Short stabbed Phelan may have served as a protector thus far, but can it be trested for ever? The feeling that this community can afford to part with the dynamiters and their associates grows stronger every day. There may be a new Mrs. Dudley at any street corner. Will not O'Donovan take heed in time? Why should this county be put to the expense of trying more avengers? The skirmishing fund is running low. Even the servant girls are becoming distrustful. The dynamiters must resort to new devices for humbling Eugland. They could not do better than to hasten to the Afghan border and stir up General Komaroff to new insults to British pride. There is no danger that they will ever get back and our insane asylums will be relieved of the imminent danger of overcrowding.

THE DEBT STATEMENT AND SILVER. Making allowance for the debt of the Pacific Railroads and the interest thereon, which Secretary Manning now includes as part of the public debt, the actual decrease in the amount of debt during the past fiscal year has been \$46,277,703. On the first of April the decrease in amount of debt had been \$15,447. 406. In these statements the amount of debt alone is considered, without regard to the cash on hand. Next comparing the various forms of cash held it appears, first, that the Government has added about \$42,000,000 to the amount of gold in the Treasury, but has added over \$55,000,000 to the amount of gold certificates outstanding, so that there has been an actual decrease during the fiscal year in the amount of gold belonging to the Treasury of \$13,431,039. On the other hand, there has been an increase of about \$30,000,000 in the amount of silver standard dollars and bullion held, against an increase of about \$5,000,000 in the amount of silver certificates outstanding, so that the Treasury has increased in amount of silver owned by \$24,731,648. This is exclusive of the fractional silver, in which there has also been an increase of \$1,636,179. This comparison shows that the condition of the Treasury. with respect to its ability to pay its debts, has by no means improved during the past year. circumstances be employed in the payment of debt without destroying the public credit, has increased by about the amount of coinage. But its supply of gold has decreased more than

\$1,000,000 per month.

It is not to be inferred that the statements cast any discredit upon the new Administration, Reform seems to there at all desirable. They cast any discredit upon the new Administration, do not even profess to believe that the public or upon its methods of presenting the condition service ought to be rendered non-partisan in of the Treasury." On the contrary, it is right to character. On the contrary, they insist that the say that the statements now published are in power which the control of public offices gives many essential particulars clearer and more ought to be used shrewdly, faithfully, and useful than those published under former without scruple, to bring about a more perfect | Administrations. It is also right to say that the organization and more effective working of the course of Secretary Manning has given reason because the Mayor of the City has exerted his Democratic party. That is the theory upon to hope that he may have both the intelligence and the firmness to avert the dangers from continued coinage of silver. But those dangers are near at hand, and during the past year have increased, and the statements show that nothing has yet been done under the present Administration to diminish or to remove them. There is only strong hope that the Secretary may in the future succeed in greatly reducing the proportion of adver received, and thus in strengthening the gold reserve in the Treasury, by adhering firmly to the policy of which his course thus far has given indications.

> In appointing Dr. Walsh president of Maynooth College to succeed the late Cardinal McCabe as Primate of Ireland the Pope has done a popular and in all likelihood a wise thing. Dr. Walsh is an ardent sympathizer with Ireland in its struggle with England, and on that account his selection as Primate was eagerly desired by the vast majority of Irish Catholics. But while Dr. Walsh will abate none of his love of Ireland, his accession to a position of great power, and dignity will doubtless tend make him conservative. As the head of the Irish Catholic Church he cannot afford to counter nance the lawless acts of the extreme wing of Irish Nationalists, and a rebuke from him may prove dicacious where coercion failed. But aside from its political effect, which is somewhat doubtful, Dr Walsh's promotion is a fairly good one, and he will do much to build up and strengthen the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland.

Mr. Thompson having succeeded in placing Mr. Hedden in the Custom House, a new seal should be prepared for use there with this inscription :

There can be no blindness to the fact that Mr. Cleveland sees in New-York the battle ground of his Administration. The work he began, to strengthen himself here, by selecting two Cabinet officers from this State, is being followed up by encroachments on the other departments. If reports are true, the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of New-York is to be made First Assistant Postmaster-General. chairman of the State Committee got a Cabinet porttolio. Of course, they are " inoffensive partisans." But the President is not o erlooking New-York, or ignoring its practical politics, however much the Mugwumps would like to think so,

If the President takes care of all the disappointed applicants for the Collectorship as he did of Mr. Dersheimer and General McMahon, and as it is said he proposes to do with W. E. Smith by making him Malcolm Hay's successor as First Assistant Postmaster-General, the statesmen who failed to apply for Judge Robertson's place will not have much chance for anything.

Senator Payne's return from Europe has been followed by a prompt recognition of his position as the political boss of Ohio. His indersement was potent in the appointment of Robert S. Shields as District-Attorney for the Northern District of that State.

Within two days during the present week the newspapers recorded the deaths of three persons who had syallowed carbolic acid supposing it to indulged in grim pleasantries at the expense of the revolver fiends who "didn't know it was loaded," and it seems to be high time to say a word or two for the benefit of those who are in the habit of administering to themselves or others at haphazard liquids from unlabelled bottles, or from bottles whose labels, not being endowed with the faculty of speech, cannot be blamed if they give no warning in the darkness of night. When an individual is his own victim the voice of stern condemnation is hushed, and we can only offer to the survivors our condolences or felicitations, as the case may be But when the victim is some one else it is right to hold his slayer up to execration. In such cases, however, it is only fair to acknowledge that a arger portion of wrath and shame belongs to those who shoot death out of a revolver than to those who pour it out of a bottle. In the former case there is no palliation whatever, while in the latter case the fool can at least plead that he was seeking to benefit his victim, and it may be no fault of his that the poison was on the dressing-table or, of all places in the house, in the ice-box.

Superintendent Murray has shown commendable zeal in ridding the streets of disreputable people. But the opium joints and the dives still do their dreadful work. Has he no way to reach them ?

The appointment of Mr. Hedden, which seemed from the first to require explanation, is declared by The Telegram to be the result of a peremptory demand by Secretary Manning. According to this statement, the President had been influenced by Mr. Tilden's indorsement of Simmons, and had de-termined to appoint that gentleman. Mr. Manning hereupon declared that Cleveland was in duty bound to appoint Thompson, and if he would not do that, to appoint Mr. Thompson's friend; that refusat would mean the death of Democratic hopes in New-York, and that if the President insisted upon such a course, he. Manning, would resign. This terrible prospect, it is asserted, swayed the mind of the President and left Manning master of the situation with Thompson in the Custom House by proxy. It does not make a bit of difference whether this Democratic explanation is true or not. Mr. Cleve-land appointed Hedden, and is responsible both for him and for Manning himself.

Of course it would be close, but in a contest of, political jugglery, high, tow, jack and the game, between Speaker Haines, of the Illinois Legislature. and Commissioner Squire, we really think the Boston importation would have a living show.

There is something quite amusing in the demontrative virtue of the grain dealers of Chicago, who are not content with hunting down the smaller gamblers of the bucket-shop variety in their own ity, but have recently stopped the supply of telegraphic news to the Louisville Board of Trade. on the ground that the dispatches there were in some way made known to bucket-shop managers. Now all this is eminently proper and praiseworthy the bucket shop ought to be broken up, of course. But then, in a moral point of view, what else has the Chicago Board of Trade become but a large sized bucket-shop, and one which does a great deal more injury to the public interest than any other gambling concern in the country, because it undertakes to control the price of staple articles of food. I'rue, it may be said that the little bucket-shops are all law-breaking concerns. But in that respect, too, the Chicago Board of Trade is precisely on a level with them, for it upholds its members in speculative sales in defiance of the laws of Illinois, and has done so for years. In the light of these facts the rampant virtue of the Chicago board is rather amusing.

It William E. Smith becomes First Assistant Postmaster-General he may be counted on to remove every Republican postmaster in New-York State, at least. It will, indeed, be touch and go if he and Smith M. Weed do not remove the post offices them-If a dispatch from San Francisco is correct, the

ople of California have contrived to dispose of their last year's crop of wheat much more nearly than the people of the Atlantic States. The dispatch states that the exports fro a California during the year ending June 30 have been equivalent to 32.050,000 bushels. Adding to this about 5,000,000 bushels required for food, and perhaps as much for seed, the aggregate appears to be not nuch less than the reported yield for last year in California. While the speculators have succeeded n preventing exports to some extent from the Atlantic States, because the prices current in foreign narkets were too low to suit their tastes, the Caliform a people have at least one satisfaction, that they will not be obliged to carry over until another year something like a third of their entire yield.

In view of the fact that Tammany failed to nominate Mr. Dorsheimer for Congress, and did nominate its dearest foe, Mr. Pulitzer, it may perhaps be inferred that President Cleveland's appointment of Mr. Dorsheimer to be District-Attorney will not be received by the Tammany leaders with unbounded enthusiasm. Nor does any body see why the appointment of McMahon should strike Tammany nen satisfactorily. The truth is that the President knows Hubert O. Thompson intimately well, and Thompson knows his friends, and if the Tammany leaders are not friends of Thompson it is their own fault. They should have made their peace long ago, when the man was in trouble, and needed ome sort of shelter against the pitiless storm of public censure which his frauds had brought upon im. Mr. Cleveland and some other men came to his rescue, and the result is that Thompson is happy and Tammany is not. Thus is virtue rewarded in this world.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, professor of Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary, re-cently declared by The Interior to be the most accomplished Biblical scholar of this country, has come out strongly against the Revised Version of the Old Testament. He holds that the revisors made of the Oid Testament agreed this take in accepting as the basis of their work the same Massoretic Hebrew text that was used by the ausume Massoretic Hebrew text that was used by the ausum and he concludes that thors of King James's version, and he concluded in a short time the new version will need revising. Much regret is expressed in Japan at the resignation

of General T. R. Van Buren, United States Con-ul-Gen eral there. Says The Japan Gazette (Yokohama): "Ge eral Van Buren was the first Consul-General for the United States in Japan. For nearly eleven years he has performed the functions of his important office with ability, impartiality, justice and dignity; and he undoubtedly raised the consulate to a high level, worthy of the great country's represents. In his private capacity he was a courteous and most energetic member of society, and no measure for the promotion of any public object that had good in it was too humble to be sup-ported by him." The late Dr. Leroy Sunderland was generally very

secessful in his lectures and practical illustrations mesmerism, and there were few who doubted the genueness of the feats performed. Among the sceptics who went to hear him at Springfield, Mass, however, was John Brown " of Ossawatemie," who was in the wool business there. Brown declared that mesmerism was all humbug," especially its alleged power to prevent one from feeling pain. As a test, he one evening had Sunderland mesmerize a young woman and then apply cowage to her neck, he agreeing to endure the same cowage to her neck, he agreeing to endure the same treatment without being measurerized and without manifesting any more sensibility to the pain than she. The test was made. The giri did not seem to feet the cowage while under measureric inducace, but as soon as the speli was removed she screamed in agony and it took a doctor several hours to relieve her. "It's all a trick," said Brown; "she felt it when it was first put on just as much as afterward. Now see me take it." He stripped his shoulders, and while three men rubbed the cowage freely upon his neck, shoulders, arms and back, showed not the slightest symptom of suffering. "Rub it in" he said, smiling; "my nerves are better than all your measurerism." They gave it up at last, and Brown stepped down from the platform triumphant. But afterward he confessed that he felt as though he was being flayed alive, and the exercelating forment allowed him not a wink of sleep that night. Dr. Sunderland was a great admitter of brown and his deeds in behalf of freedom; but he regarded him as a hopeless sceptic on the subject of meanerism. A writer in The Boston Transcript relates that during

Mr. James Anthony Froude's visit to this country in 1872-3, he (the writer) escorted him through a Boston public school attended almost entirely by Irish children. After passing through most of the rooms in the fine building, in which were neatly dressed pupils in the most perfect order, earnestly engaged in their work, we came to a boys' room where a recitation in history was in progress. Here he took a seat and proceeded to question pain the universal lack of sympathy with their be something else. In two cases the poison was on the class, from which he got very prompt and approunhappy lot. Indeed, they must now be contained by the class, from which he got very prompt and approunhappy lot. Indeed, they must now be contained by the class, from which he singled out a little tow-

with admirable promptness and accuracy. Mr. Frouds stopped, remained stient for a short time, with his eyes cast down as though in a profound study. He then addressed the boy again and said, My b y, where did you learn this? 'Out of a book, sir,' was the ready reply, 'And where did you got the book!' 'Out of the Public Library,' was the answer. Mr. Froude then arose to leave, and I said, 'Now, Mr. Froude, I will take you to the Girls' High School, where you will find representatives of the Irish nationality in a higher grade of instruction.' 'Well,' replied Mr. Froude, 'you may take me where you please: it makes no difference: I'm full; I can't hold any more."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The tenth annual meeting of the Episcopal Church congress will be held in New-Haven, Conn., on Detober 20, and will be a noteworthy gathering. Bishop Williams will preside. A large number of bishops and clergymen will attend the sessions. Among the topics to be discussed are the following: "The Christian Doctrine of the Atonement," "Grounds of Christian Unity," "Ethics of the Tariff Question," "Estheticism in Worship," "Deaconesses and Sisterinoods," and "The Place and Methods of Bible Study in the Christian Life." Among the writers and speakers will be some of the most eminent clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church.

"You see, he hadn't any business tact whatever. He spent \$10,000 in two years, and you can't say that he made anything."

"Oh, yes I can."

"Well, what did he make!"

"He made an assignment."—[Philadelphia Call.

That story about Roscoe Conkling going into political again with a grand hop, skip and a jump, is travelling around the country for about the hundredth time. In the meanwhile Mr. Conkling is on the Galia trying to decide when he will get into port. to decide when he will get into port.

Max notes in The Ruffilo Express that "the genus Fool, species Dude, has lately adopted a new habit. It consists in wearing a high hat, showed sufficiently far back on the head to expose two or three incues of rowsy hair, and janumed down far enough to rest on the clongated ears."—[Waterbury American.

The enthusiasts who spend their lives in co elaborate fulfilments of the prophecies in the Bible are in a bad way. They proved a few weeks ago that the impending Anglo-Russian War had been predicted years ago by Daniel, St. John and other prophets, and yet in the face of all this Mr. Gladstone perversely preferred to patch up a peace. No wonder that they denounce him

When the class of 1885 entered Hamilton College fourteen of its members were looking toward the ministerial profession. Now, upon the eve of graduation, only three can be found who are certain of entering the ministry. This is probably a smaller proportion than ever known in the history of the college.—[Literary Monthly, Hamilton College.

Mr. Hedden may be a great man; but up to the present time he has succeeded in keeping himself pretty effect-ually hidden from the public eye.

A Georgia negro, while working in the field, was caught up by a whirlwind and whisked into the air at suce a neight that the trees looked like little bushes. He says so. He te supposed to be the person who furnishes the Southern papers with their fish and snake stories. The whirlwind set him down so gently that he was unharmed. It would have been a tensfrike for truth if the playful zephyr had abandoned him about half a mile above terra tirms, and let him get down the best way he could.—[Norristown Herald.

Mr. Pixley, of The San Francisco Argonaut, takes up the endgels for the Apache Indians. "We wish," he says, "they could drive the cowardly, drunken gang of Arizona cowboys and volunteer Arizona blackguards who are on their warpath into an ambuscade, and murder them; we wish they had the arms and the opportunity to give our personal friend General Crook, and his army, a good sound thrashing, so that they might just for once dictate terms of peace, and just for once bring their bloody raid to a termination, and make just one treaty that should be dictated by the victorious Indians."

The well at White Plains, Nev., is down over 2,300 feet, and can go no further until the water, which is 17 per cent salt, and so heavy that the rope and tools float in it and the drill does not penetrate the rock, is shut out.—[Philadelphia Telegraph.

According to statistics recently published there were in Paris in 1789 only about 500 Jews. In 1806 the number had mounted to 3,000, in 1842 to 12,000, in 1872 to 40,000, and at the present day the Jewish population is believed to exceed 50,000. In 1821 the French army had in its ranks one Jewish general, Baron Wolft, one cuief of battalion, and three captains. In 1883 there served under the French flag 5 Jewish generals, 5 colonels, 9 majors, 25 heads of battalions, 90 captains, lientenants, and 104 sub-lientenants.

Now the buzz of busy wings
Tells of penetrating things,
And the genus-home swings
All its "goshes" and its "dings"
At the preying horde that sings
While its armament it brings
And merreth many stings
Where it ravenously clings,
And the tortured sout that flings
Out his knuckles, time-a-lings
At the arony that ensues, for it's
A dollar to a cent that the ubiquitous
Gore-succer has skipped and left
The soil clear for the vengeral, whack.
—[Yonkers Gazette.

The Summer Capital, a neatly printed society journal made its first appearance at Long Branch on Sunday. It is to be published every Sunday during the summer months, and will be devoted mainly to the doings of ociety along the coast from Elberon to Seabright. The editors, Henry L. Stoddard and J. Townley Crane, promise that their journal " will always be found clean, bright and entertaining."

Matthew W. Alderson, Editor of The Montana Avant

Two Rochester papers have got into as acrimonious lispute about the nature of cholera microbes. Gentlemen, be calm; neither of you know much abou

When lovely woman pines in folly Because her hair is growing gray. What charm can scothe her melancholy! What art can drive her grief away!

The ofily art her wee to cover,
To hide her age from every eye.
To come the gum game o'er her lover
And make her happy—is to dye!
—{Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

"Now whither may you be bound this benefitied Sub-day morning, my preity little girif" said the benevolent old gentleman. "Flease, sir, I'm going to church to hear my grand-

father preach."

"Ah! indeed; that's pleasant. And who may your grandfather be, my good little girl!"

"Please, sir, he's Thomas Harrison, the boy preacher."

"Oh, ah, yes, I used to hear about him when I was a boy."—[Boston Courier.

It was not altogether inappropriate that the address of welcome to the music teachers' convention should have been given by Mr. Sanger.

The New-York Custom House appointments have bred a cold slience which can be felt in the Democratic party of the State from Buffalo to Montauk Point, —[Baltimore

KEILEY'S RETURN. The following has been written especially for

Minister Keiley and set to plaintive music by an eminen It is expected that Mr. Kelley will sing this ender ballad from the pier on which he lands whe

From palace to palace tho' I may roam
Be it e'en in Virginia, there's no place like home.
A greeting and welcome is sure to be there,
Which sad for to say is not met with elsewhere.

Home, sweet home, I'm so plaguey tired of Vienna and Rome.

Rejected by princes I've quite come to griof, Take back my commission and give me relief. "Not wanted," the kings all respond to my call, Give me rest in oblivion dearer than all.

LAMONT AS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CHIEF COUNSELLOR

PRESIDENT CLEVELANIPS CHIEF COUNSELLOR

From The St. Peul Piomer Press (Rep.)

Colonel Lamont's relations to the President have been a reasonable subject of gossip since the 4th of March. He is a great deal more than a clerk, if the observation of people of all sorts who visit the White House is good for anything. Senators who so to the White House to recommend their Irleads for office say they always come away feeling that what they have said stands no chance with the President, for Lamont willhave the last word at him. Mr. Bayard is the Premier, nominally, of the Administration. But he hasn't a tithe of Lamont's influence. Nor has any man in the Cabinet. The private secretary is virtually a member of the Cabinet—and more; if he is not at the head of the Cabinet he is ahead of it in point of opportunity. He is with the President constantly outside of office hous—riding, waking, smoking and chatting. The two are as intimate as brothers, and more so than most brothers.

Now, all of this is in no wise discreditable to either Lamont or the President. But it is a little surprising to Democrats of all gradies, and especially to members of the Cabinet. Lamont, as you see him, has not the appearance of a great man. His sickness has made him more than usually pale. His eyes have a weaselish expression, and under a yellow mustache you see a fruntight-lipped mouth. The shape of his head strikes you as familiar. Colonel Lamont has the best explanation of the fact. A few weeks ago he has his hair cut pretty short. "I was never so ashammed of my looks before, said Lamont to a friend. "I looked exactly like Guiteau." It is true; the shape is maying the prevalence of the challess offices in the White House. It as in the white House. It is no evidence yet on metrical, but there is no evidence yet on metrical by a continuous subjects of quality between the large chamber, and it is usually well filled. Th